

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Love in the Time of Cholera is a film that was directed by England director, Mike Newell, which in screen writer is Ronald Harwood and Gabriel Garcia Marquez, then producer by Scott Steindorff and editor by Mick Audsley. It was released in November 16, 2007 in English and there is some filming location at Cartagena (Colombia), London (UK) and Twickenham Film Studios, England (UK). Information about box office from imdb.com that budget *Love in the Time of Cholera* movie \$45,000,000 (estimated) while in opening weekend \$1,924,860 (USA) 852 screens and RUR 346,488 (Russia) 3 screens. The category of this film is drama romance in 139 minute of duration of this film. *Love in the Time of Cholera* was production by New Line Cinema, Stone Village Pictures, Grosvenor Park Media.

Mike Newell is one of famous director. Mike Newell was born on March 28, 1942 in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England. He was raised the son of amateur actors who exposed him early in life to the theatrical world. After receiving his education from St. Albans School, he attended the University of Cambridge, where he majored in English. Following his graduation in the early 1960s, Newell joined Granada Television as a

production trainee and spent a few years learning his craft with the intention of entering the theatre world. Instead he began directing television helming the gangster series “Spindoe” (ITV, 1968) and the crime serial “Big Breadwinner Hog” (ITV, 1969) along with fellow director Michael Apted. He moved on to co-direct the dramatic miniseries “The Man from Haven” (ATV, 1972), which starred Ian Holm as a shady businessman who accesses a series of Swiss bank accounts and starts to blackmail prominent British citizens. Newell next directed episodes of the “Wessex Tales” (BBC, 1973), a six-part anthology adapted from a collection of tales written by Thomas Hardy. The sixth episode of the series, “Barbara of the House of Grebe”, was notable for starring a then-unknown Ben Kingsley.

Mike Newell is an English director and producer of motion pictures for the screen and for television. After release of *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* in 2005, Newell became the third most commercially successful British director in recent years as confirmed by the UK Film Council in their 2010 Statistical Yearbook. Newell won the BAFTA Award for Best Direction in 1994 for *Four Weddings and a Funeral* and the BAFTA Britannia Award for Artistic Excellence in Directing for his career prior to 2005. After Mike Newell won the BAFTA-nominated “Ready When You Are Mr. McGill” (ITV, 1976), Newell directed “The Man in the Iron Mask” (ITC, 1977), “The Awakening” (1980), “Bad Blood” (1981), “Blood Feud” (syndicated, 1983), “Dance with a Stranger”

(1985), "The Good Father" (1987), "Amazing Grace and Chuck" (1987), "Amazing Grace" Smith (Alex English). Newell followed with "Soursweet" (1989), "Common Ground" (CBS, 1990), "Enchanted April" (1991), Newell followed up with "Into the West" (1993), "Four Weddings and a Funeral" (1994), "An Awfully Big Adventure" (1994), "Donnie Brasco" (1997), "Pushing Tin" (1999), "200 Cigarettes" (1999), "Traffic" (2000), "High Fidelity" (2000) and "I Capture the Castle" (2002), "Mona Lisa Smile" (2003), "Huff" (Showtime, 2004-06). Newell returned to the more comfortable grounds of small character-driven films with "Love in the Time of Cholera" (2007), an adaptation of Gabriel García Márquez's novel about 50-year-long love triangle in 19th century Colombia between a poet (Javier Bardem), a young beauty (Giovanna Mezzogiorno) and the doctor she is arranged to marry (Benjamin Bratt). Despite the strong cast, "Cholera" received some of the worst reviews of his career, as the film underperformed at the box office in a limited run.

The story of *Love in the Time of Cholera* starts a man who falling in love at the first sight. In the two years that follow, Fermina and Florentino see one another only in passing, though they write love letters daily. Florentino proposes marriage to Fermina, and again her reply is favorable. Fermina is caught writing a love letter by the Mother Superior at her academy and is expelled. Lorenzo finds love letters in Fermina's room and as punishment, banishes Escolástica and forces Fermina to accompany him on a long journey, not to end until she has forgotten about

Florentino. On the journey, Fermina meets and befriends her older cousin, Hildebranda Sánchez, who helps Florentino and Fermina communicate via telegraph messages.

Florentino hardly recognizes Fermina upon her return from the long journey, because, now seventeen, she has matured into a woman. He sees her in the Arcade of the Scribes, and approaches her. When Fermina sees him, she is suddenly disgusted with him and with herself for ever having been foolish enough to love him. Coolly, she tells Florentino to "forget it." Florentino tries once more to woo Fermina, but to no avail. In the fifty-one years, nine months, and four days that follow, not once does Florentino have the chance to speak or see his beloved Fermina in private. Initially, he vows to save his virginity for only Fermina, but after being seized by Rosalba aboard a ship to a faraway city, he turns to sex to ameliorate the pain he feels at having lost Fermina. He returns home, intent upon once again making her his own. Meanwhile, he conducts affairs, however secret, with innumerable women, though he is rumored to be a homosexual.

Dr. Urbino courts Fermina, who resists his affections. Lorenzo Daza forces the Doctor upon his daughter, and she reluctantly concedes. When Florentino hears that Fermina is to marry a prestigious physician, he vows to make himself worthy of her. His uncle, Don Leo XII Loayza, gives him a job at the River Company of the Caribbean, of which, after

thirty years, Florentino becomes President. Fermina and the Doctor honeymoon in Europe for three months. When Fermina returns, she is pregnant with her first child. Despite his determination to win Fermina, Florentino continues his lustful affairs with other women, whom he finds at the transient hotel and on the trolley. It is on the trolley that he meets Leona Cassiani, whom he mistakes for a whore. Leona asks him only for a job, which he gives to her.

Florentino realizes that he must wait, without violence or impatience, for Dr. Urbino to die before he can win over Fermina. When in public, he is greeted by Dr. Urbino with familiar cordiality, though Fermina lends only a courteous glance or smile, and without memory of their past. Fermina and the Doctor appear to be a very happy couple, but in reality they are quite dissatisfied. The unhappy but stable marriage is rocked when Dr. Urbino conducts a four-month affair with Barbara Lynch, though he ends it when Fermina confronts him with her knowledge of it. Infuriated by her husband's infidelity, Fermina goes to live with Hildebranda on her ranch. The Doctor arrives at the ranch unannounced to take Fermina, who is overjoyed by his arrival, home with him.

Upon the Doctor's accidental death, Florentino, now elderly, abruptly ends his affair with fourteen-year-old América Vicuña and, at Dr. Urbino's wake, professes his "eternal fidelity and everlasting love" to Fermina. After having banished him from her home in anger, she sends

him a hateful letter. He responds with a meditation on life and love, which helps her overcome her grief. Gradually, after a letter correspondence, they rekindle their relationship and spend afternoons together in Fermina's home. Florentino asks Fermina to accompany him on a river voyage, and she accepts. On the voyage, Florentino and Fermina finally make love. As the ship reaches its last port, Fermina sees people she knows and frets that if they see her with Florentino, it will cause scandal. Florentino orders the Captain to raise the yellow flag of cholera, which he does. There remain no passengers on board but Fermina, Florentino, the Captain, and his lover. No port will allow them to dock because of the supposed cholera outbreak aboard, and they are forever exiled to cruise the river.

There are many responses, some positive and some negative for this film. Among positive responses come from the audiences, for example Carol B said “Love it. A beautiful love story. Javier Bardem is amazing in that he can play the patient, kind lover in this movie and the crazed killer in “No Country for Old Men”. Incredibly talented actor.” Other response comes from Jack Mathews who work in New York Daily News. He said “Love would be intolerably boring was it not for the frequent injections of humor, thanks largely to Hector Elizondo as Florentino's uncle, and for Bardem's ultimately winning performance.” (<http://www.metacritic.com/movie/love-in-the-time-of-cholera/critic-reviews>)

Another site, declares that *Love in the Time of Cholera* is one of the most popular movie. It is good films which have got Golden Globe

(USA) in 2008, category Best Original Song-Motion Picture and World Soundtrack Award in Best Original Song written Directly for Film. (<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0484740/awards>)

Besides the good responses, *Love in the time of Cholera* also gains some protest. Among negative response comes from Ken Fox (TV Guide). He said “Huge in scope and beautifully shot on location in South America, this ambitious production is undone by terrible casting choices.” Beside that there are negative response comes to Mike Newell. He is James Berardinelli (ReelViews), said that “Newell has followed up a respectable adaptation of a Harry Potter novel with an ignominious translation of something more delicate and literate. It's hard to recommend this movie to anyone except perhaps the MST3K crew.” (<http://www.metacritic.com/movie/love-in-the-time-of-cholera/critic-reviews>)

The researcher discovers three reasons why choosing this movie. Firstly, *Love in the Time of Cholera* movie directed by Mike Newell is an interesting to see because many positive aspects that can be taken. The major character is Florentino seeking for the true love, Fermina. Florentino's patient finally gets happiness. He is remaining loyal as long as he waits Fermina under any circumstance for the love of his life against Fermina.

Secondly, this film, *Love in the Time of Cholera* has a good moral value to be learned. Florentino Ariza's patience Fermina in 50 years later.

He always loves Fermina although there is 600 women in his life to cure his embitterment.

Thirdly, In *Love in the Time of Cholera* has great make up. Make up can aim at complete realism make up. Make up in this film are very wonderful, it can be realize the natural make up of the character.

By the information above, the writer decided to conduct a paper about Mike Newell's *Love in the Time of Cholera* by using an individual psychological approach. The title of the work is **“SEEKING FOR THE TRUE LOVE IN MIKE NEWELL’S *LOVE IN THE TIME OF CHOLERA* (2007): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH”**.

B. Literature Review

The study conducted by the writer has a close relationship about *Love in the Time of Cholera* movie in the journal and article. First, by Javier Bardern (2007) entitled “Waiting a lifetime for his dream lover in *Love in the Time of Cholera*”. The focus in this research is on pushes this fable of endless love in the sentimental the embodiment of passion ennobled by suffering and ridiculous down afflicted with the disease of passion, for which cholera is a pungent metaphor. This journal concludes that Florentino is faithful and he could be a nice guy for his couple. He wants to show that he wants to spend his time with his couple.

The second is Thomas R. Pynchon (2008). He also conducted of study *Love in the Time of Cholera* movie in an article. In this article, entitled “Faithfulness Controversy in *Love in the Time of Cholera* film”, he discusses the controversy of different social status in his life. Fermina’s parents resist letting Fermina stay together with Florentino, the parents support Fermina marriage with a rich man. The result of this study shows that Florentino gets ambition to be a rich and marries Fermina.

The third is Pravita Kusumaningtyas, a Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2011), entitled “Florentino’s Faithfulness awaiting his First Love in Mike Newell’s *Love in the Time of Cholera* (2007): Psychoanalytic Approach”.

Different from the previous writer, the writer focuses on the seeking for the true love reflected by the major character of *Love in the Time of Cholera* movie using an individual psychological perspective while the first focuses on endless love in the sentimental the embodiment of passion ennobled by suffering and ridiculous down afflicted with the disease of passion, for which cholera is a pungent metaphor, the second focuses on the controversy of different social status in his life, and the last focuses on the controversy of different social status in his life.

C. Problem Statement

The problem of the study is how seeking for the true love is reflected in *Love in the Time of Cholera*?

D. Limitation of the Study

Limitation of the study is seeking for the true love by major character reflected in *Love in the Time of Cholera* movie based on an individual psychological approach.

E. Objective of the Study

Based on the above problem statements, the objectives of the study are:

1. To analyze the movie in terms of its structural elements.
2. To analyze the movie based on the individual psychological approach.

F. Benefit of the Study

Theoretically, it gives some contribution on understanding of *Love in the Time of Cholera* movie based on the individual psychological approach.

Practically, it gives deeper understanding to the researcher about the movie based on the individual psychological approach.

G. Research Method

1. Type of Research

In this study, the researcher applies qualitative research which focuses on the seeking for the true love in Mike Newell's *Love in the Time of Cholera*.

2. Object of the Research

The object of this research is Mike Newel's *Love in the Time of Cholera* movie.

3. Type of the Data and Data Source

The type of data is movie and text. The researcher takes the data from two resources. The primary source is every data of *Love in the Time of Cholera* movie directed by Mike Newell which is related to the study. The secondary source is from other referential data. They are books, internet, encyclopedia, journal magazine, etc.

4. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of data collection in this study is note-taking and browsing. Some steps of collecting data as follows:

- a. Watching and learning to the movie rapidly.
- b. Reading the script to get more understanding.
- c. Reading some related reference to observe the theory, data, and information.
- d. Making notes of important part and both primary and secondary data source.

5. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the technique that is used to analyze the data is descriptive analysis, in which the researcher identifies defense mechanism of major and main character in Mike Newell's *Love in the Time of Cholera* movie using an individual psychological perspective.

H. Paper Organization

The research paper organization of “Seeking for the True Love in Mike Newell’s *Love in the Time of Cholera* (2007): An Individual Psychological Approach” is as follows: Chapter I is Introduction; consisting of Background of the Study, Literature Review, Problem Statement, Limitation of the Study, Objective of the Study, Benefits of the Study, Research Method, and Paper Organization. Chapter II is Underlying Theory; namely explaining about principle theory of personality. Chapter III is Structural Analysis; the researcher explains the structural elements of the story and discussion. Chapter IV is Data Analysis; it presents six basic principle of an individual approach. This chapter represents the application of the underlying theory in which the movie is analyzed by means of Adler’s individual psychology. Finally, the last chapter integrates the overall discussion and brings to the conclusion of the study.